Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1311.] MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 21, 1796. [VOLUME X.

For Freight or Charter

To Europe or the W. Indies,

The new Brig FAIR AMERICAN, Richard Calley, Master; burthen 145 tons; has good accommodations, and is now ready to receive a cargo:—apply to the Captain on board, first wharf above the Still-House, Southwark, or to

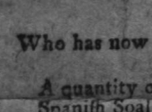
Isaac Harvey, jun.

Who has now for sale, at his store, No. 5, South Water-street,

A quantity of Cayenne and Trinidad Cotton
Spanish Soal Leather
And a parcel of Carolina Rice, in whole and half tierces.

11th mo. 11th. d2w

BARTER.



For Sale, a good strong built ship, burthen 1350 barrels, nearly new, well found and can be put to sea at a small expence. Payment will be received in English or India goods, or if more agreeable to the purchaser, 3, 6, and 9 months credit would be given on approved notes, for further particulars enquire at No. 8, South Water-street, or No. 29 North Third-street.

November 16. d7t

For Madeira,

The ship Concord,

Capt. John Thomson. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

Peter Blight;

Who has for sale, a quantity of
Brandy, in pipes
Whiting and Copperas, in hogsheads
Old Hock, in cases
Dutch Cream-Cheese, in boxes
Window Glass
Empty Gin-Cases
Glass Ware, in boxes
Painters' Colours, ground in oil
Sweet Oil, in cases of a dozen bottles each
Hazlenuts, in sacks.

November 11. d1m

Wanted to Charter,

A fast-sailing Vessel,

That will carry 5 or 600 barrels; to load immediately for the West-Indies. Apply to

Peter Blight.

November 10. dx

FOR LONDON,

The capital ship CERES,

To sail soon:—For freight or passage apply to DAVY, ROBERTS & Co. or

John Vaughan,

September 19. Front-street.

For Sale.

The Ship *CHARLOTTE,*

A stout vessel, about 150 tons burthen, well found and may be sent to sea at a small expence.

Apply to

Joseph Anthony and Co.

Nov. 8. dx.

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,

SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not sold in a few days, she will take freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.

October 31. d

Just arrived, and will this day be landed from on board the brig FAVORITE at Chesnut street wharf.

25 Tons best Russia Clean HEMP,

36 Tons old Sable flat IRON,
200 Coils best Russia CORDAGE, assorted sizes,
400 Pieces brown Russia SHEETINGS,
100 Bolts Russia DUCK,
240 Pieces Ravens do.
30 Half-down feather beds, and
A few pieces assorted DIAPER.

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Anthony and Co.

The above mentioned BRIG will sail in a few days, and take freight on moderate terms for Boston or Salem, for which or passage, apply on board or as above

October 31. d

For Charter,

The Ship *JOHN BULKELY,*

AYRES STOCKLEY, Master.

An excellent live-oak and cedar built ship, of about 3000 barrels burthen.—Apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

Nov. d.

For London,

The ship William Penn,

James Josiah, master. Will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to

Jesse and Robert Waln.

November 10, 1796. d

For Liverpool,

The Ship *DOMINICK TERRY,*

JACOB DEHART, Master.

Has a part of her cargo engaged.—For freight or passage apply to the master on board, at the wharf of the subscribers, or,

Jesse & Robert Waln.

Nov. 7. d

For Lisbon,

The Danish barque BENEVENTURA, SAMUEL STUB, Master,

A good vessel of about two hundred tons burthen. For freight or passage apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

Nov. 7. d.

For Sale by Public Auction,

On Saturday Evening next, the 19th inst. at 7 o'clock, if not previously disposed of at private sale,

The Brigantine Fame,

Laying at Mr. Samuel Bower's wharf, and now ready for sea; a strong and well built vessel, and calculated either for the European or West-India trade, as she will carry nearly 2000 barrels—She has been just hove down, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. For further particulars, apply to Capt. Knox on board, to Samuel Smith, Ship Broker, or

JOHN CONNELLY, Auctioneer.

November 17. 3t d

For Sligo and Killibegs,

The American Ship NANCY,

Cuthbert Riggs, master.

Will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to

William Bell;

Who has for sale,
4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well assorted
3 Bales Irish Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Russia Matts.

Also,

A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

November 11, 1796, mwftf

For Sale, or Charter,

The Ship *DIANA,*

SAMUEL PILE, Master,

Burthen 205 47-95 tons register, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was sheathed 13 months ago, she has just had a compleat out-fit, and may be sent to sea at a very trifling expence.

For terms apply to

Philip Nicklin & Co.

Who have for sale on board said vessel,

27 casks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing slates.
1 box ink stands and note presses.
14 bales of sail canvass.

And on hand,

Imperial, Hyson, and, Souchong } TEAS.

40,000 pieces Nankeens of the first quality.
19 tubs Quicksilver.
2 chests Bandanno handkerchiefs.
A few chests Manchester goods well assorted in Corduroys, thicksets, Ginghams, Muslinets, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black sewing silk.
180 crates Queens ware well assorted.
10 tons sheet lead.
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points.
London Particular, London Market, New-York Market, } Madeira Wine in pipes and hogsheads.
40 pipes and 10 hogsheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.

Nov. 7. tth&stf.

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for sale at No. 25, South Third-street.

November 5.

10 hogsheads St. Croix Rum,
5 Pipes Vinegar,
For Sale, by

Ezekiel Hall,

No. 20, Penn Street.

Nov. 7.

This Day will be Landed,

From on board the brig Dispatch, Captain P. Brum, from Malaga, at Morris's wharf, just above the Drawbridge,

FRESH FRUITS, viz.

Raisins, in kegs, boxes and baskets
Figs in kegs
Prunes in boxes
Grapes in jars
Olives in ditto
Lemons in chests
Anchovies in kegs
Almonds, soft shelled, in sacks

Also,

Brandy in butts
Sweet Mountain Wine in quarter-casks—&c.

For Sale by

Peter Kuhn.

November 17. §6

THE Partnership of JONATHAN HARVEY & Co. being this day Dissolved by mutual consent, those indebted to said firm are requested to make speedy payment to Jonathan Harvey, who is authorized to receive the same, and those who have any demands will please to bring in their accounts to him for settlement.

The Business will be Continued

By Jonathan Harvey,

AT HIS STORE NO. 106, S. FRONT-STREET;

Where he has for Sale,

A general assortment of DRY GOODS.

November 14, 1796. §1m

An elegant Bay Horse for sale,

Enquire at George Green's Stables, in Pine-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets.

Nov. 18. ||1w

In the Press,

And will be published in a few days by MATHEW CAREY, at No. 118, Market-street,

AN ADDRESS

To the Electors of the President of the United States,

First published in the Gazette of the United States, in a series of papers under the signature of

"A FEDERALIST."

Containing some strictures on Mr. Adams's Defence of the American Constitutions, and on the Essays of PHOCION, since published without that signature, in a pamphlet entitled "The pretensions of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency examined, and the charges against John Adams refuted."

Nov. 18. ||3

FOR SALE,

A few hogsheads of choice New-England RUM,
A number of barrels of BEEF, and PORK,
And a few kegs of LARD, of a superior quality.

Enquire at No. 71, north Water-street.

November 8, 1796. dtf

For Sale.

7 cases coarse hats
Cor[illegible] bottoms and sheets
Sh[illegible]s, patent and common
Sheet and barr lead
English shoes and boots in cases
Tin plates
Gold watches
Taunton ale in casks.

Apply to

Simon Walker,

184, So. Fourth Street.

Nov. 8. d14t.

O L D

London Particular Madeira Wine,

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter-casks,

Landing this day at Chesnut-street Wharf, and for sale by

Joseph Anthony & Co.

Nov. 1. d

Best Boston & Nova-Scotia Mackarel,

Excellent Halifax Salmon in bbls.
47 bbls. prime Coffee,
Best Boston Beef,
Codfish in hds.
Spermaceti Candles,
Spermaceti, and Northern } OIL.

Mould and dipt, tallow candles, of a superior quality.

A few boxes excellent brown soap,
6 Bales of Corks.
40 Pipes excellent Lisbon Wine.
A few sacks of Feathers.
A few bales India Mussins.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

October 31. d

The Cargo of the Polacre Independent,

CAPTAIN CATHCART, from Alicant and Lisbon, landing at the subscribers wharf—

28 Pipes of Brandy
18 Bales of Spanish wool
3 do. of Annifeed
7000 Bushels of best Lisbon Salt
80 Boxes of Lemons

For sale by WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

ALSO,

Seventy Hogsheads of prime JAMAICA SUGARS, received by the ship Dominick Terry, Capt. De Hart, from Kingston.

Sept. 13. d

Irish Linens, &c.

Imported per the ships Glasgow, from Dublin, Liberty, from Cork, and brig Mentor, from Belfast,

4-4 and 7-8 Wide IRISH LINENS,

In whole and half boxes,

Assorted from 11d. to 4s. sterling—Also 5-4 wide Sheetings, and low priced yarn and worsted Hose.

On Hand,

7-8 Wide Lawns.
Diapers and Table-Cloths
A few boxes Tickens and Checks
A few bales Flannels
Cork and Belfast Sail Cloth, Nos. 1 and 6
25 Boxes, 10 Ditto, 5 Ditto } Window Glass, { 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10.

The above mentioned Goods are all entitled to the drawback, and will be disposed of by the package on reasonable terms.

James, Clibborn & English,

No. 6, N. Front-street.

10th mo. 19th. dtf

The Elephant

IS RETURNED FROM BALTIMORE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that this animal is to be seen every day, from 8 o'clock in the morning till sun down, in Market-street, No. 106, south side, between Third and Fourth-streets.

Admittance *a quarter of a dollar*, that every citizen may see him.

☞ At the request of many persons it will be exhibited on evenings from five to eight o'clock, at *half a dollar* each.—The room will be well lighted.

November 7. d

Imported in the late arrivals from Europe and the West-Indies,

Holland Gin, in pipes
Choice St. Croix Sugar and Rum
Martinique Molasses, in hogsheads
Choice old Lisbon Wine, in pipes and quarter-casks
London Particular & London Market Madeira Wine, in pipes, half-pipes and quarter-casks
Malmsey Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter-casks
Teneriffe Wine, in pipes
Russia & Flemish Sheeting and Ravens Duck, in cases
Window Glass, 8 by 10, in boxes
Coffee Mills and Straw Knives, in casks
Mill Saws and Cross-cut Saws, in boxes

Also, on hand,

A few chests of Bohea Tea; Jesuits Bark; Assafœtida and Tapioca; and a few bales of Cossaes, Baftas, Gurrahs, Bandanna and Muslin Handkerchiefs, and a complete assortment of 5-4 and 6-4 Boulting Cloths.

For Sale by

Pragers & Co.

October 20 dawm&tham

For the Gazette of the United States.

No. VII.

To the Electors of the President of the United States.

Respectable Fellow-Citizens,

IT has been remarked that Mr. Adams's book was written in 1786 or 1787, and therefore that he could not mean to object to our present constitution. It is true that the preface of the first volume is dated in January 1787, but it is a fact that the third volume was published *after* he was possessed of the federal constitution, which is annexed to the constitution; and that it contains, as we have shewn, some of the passages which are most opposed to that instrument in principle. *The discourses upon Davila* too, are the most forcible corroborations of this opposition, and upon the strong presumption, that they are the work of Mr. Adams they amount to *an active unfriendliness* to the *essential* and *cardinal* principle of all our constitutions, both of the states and of the union. They tend at this time to invite the interposition of the foreign monarchies in our affairs, however different were certainly the views, with which they were written.

It has been also observed that Mr. Adams's book was written before his two elections, and yet that the people had confided in him as vice-president. It is however true that the third volume, being published in London in 1788, could not be for sale in the American Book-stores before the measures were taken for the first election. But what is much more important and is absolutely true, the books were not read, much less studied in America, for books intended to display great historical events and relating to the principles of government are not to be perused like a summer's tale—an amusing fable for an August day. By the writer of these papers the second and third volumes had never been seen, except so far as their outsides in the library of some other person. And tho' the first volume had been actually purchased, from sentiments of respect to Mr. Adams's character and station, it is a truth, that other vocations and other books had occasioned it never to be either studied or perused. Its contents and principles were not known 'till within a year or two last past, when other circumstances of the nature of the book, rendered Mr. Adams's work an object of attention to many. Phocion says, he has seen much of America and its inhabitants, and that he has never heard a wish for any other form of government than a Republic. The specimens he has given of re-statements even of the written opinions and desires of others cannot inspire the Electors with confidence in his accuracy, in regard to what may have been orally delivered before him. He too, like Mr. Adams, may consider a limited monarchy as properly a republic, and he may deem a wish for a constitution like that of G. Britain, as only a desire of having another "form" of a republic, which Mr. Adams unequivocally asserts the constitution of England *in truth* to be. It is our unshaken opinion, that the establishment of the Bank of the United States was very much to be desired—that neither this nor any other civilized nation can avoid the use of the excise mode of revenue, sooner or later—that *the funding* of public debts which cannot be paid off when due, is as much a matter of simple *justice*, of *prudence* and of *natural* course, as the giving of a common bond and securing it by mortgage for a private debt—that the check given to Mr. Genet by the Executive was perfectly justifiable and necessary, and in short that many acts for which this government has been blamed were subjects of merited approbation. But with these sentiments it is a solemn truth that we have felt serious anxieties at the *existence* and *growth* of the anti-constitutional doctrine of hereditary power *which we have actually perceived*. We have been explicit in regard to this subject on account of the declaration of *Phocion*, that he has heard no wishes for any but republican government—We *know* it to exist, and we wish it were only in common minds, and in persons of little influence. It is *the true cause* of the present respectful address to the Understandings, and patriotism of the Electors.

It is particularly necessary to remark, that there have been *several* partial and general editions of Mr. Adams's work. The first volume was published in Philadelphia by Hall and Sellers, and the whole 3 volumes were printed in London. Other editions have been printed, it is believed in the Eastern states. The size of the paper, types and paging have differed more or less. The Preface in the Philadelphia Duodecimo occupies seventeen pages, but in the London edition it covers twenty-six pages.—Sometimes it appears, that the preface is meant to be referred to by writers in the Gazettes, when however they express themselves so, that the reader supposes it is the main body of the work. No volume is numbered on the back, as *the first*, because, when the first volume was published in Europe and in America, it is manifest that the author delivered it to the world as an entire work, without any intimation of publishing a second and third volume. The main body of the work, in this first volume, is contained in a little more than 389 pages in the Philadelphia copy, and occupies 392 pages in the London edition. These remarks upon the different *editions* and *pagings* and upon the *preface* and *the main work* are recommended to particular attention, because they will obviate some dissatisfaction which has been excited by the idea of designed misquotations. Two examples will be given. Time does not admit of stating more. A writer from Henrico, in Virginia, animadverts with feeling, upon some opponent of Mr. Adams, for quoting a passage, as from the 8th page of his work, and says, he has read that page, and can find no such sentence in it, as was given by the writer he is opposing. Now it is found, on examination, that the passage referred to is, substantially, in the seventh page of Hall and Sellers's Philadelphia edition, and in the *ninth* page of the London edition, It is not in the eighth page of either of those editions, so that the quoter must have had another copy. But further, it is in *the preface*, and not in *the main body* of the work. The passage is materila, and is fairly given to the world as Mr. Adams wrote it.—That gentleman had mentioned "*monarchy*" in the close of the preceding paragraph, and then gave the following words, except the word monarchy, which is now put into a parenthesis, and not in Italics, for the sake of strict accuracy,—

"*The objection to these governments* (monarchy) "*is not because they are supported by nobles and a subordination of ranks: for all governments, even* "*the most democratical, are supported by a subordination of offices, and ranks too.*"

So, again, in the 22d page of the London *preface*, and in the 15th of the preface of Hall and Sellers's edition, it is said, that *a limitted monarchy* may, with strict propriety, be called *a republic*.

These observations and examples will be sufficient to explain this necessary point. A FEDERALIST.

Philadelphia, November 21.

MARRIED, on Thurſday evening laſt, by the Right Rev. Biſhop White, THOMAS HAWTHORN, Eſq. to Miſs MARY MEREDITH, eldeſt daughter of Jonathan Meredith, Eſq.

By the Rev. William Marſhall, Mr. CHARLES WHYTE to Miſs MARGARET M'CULLOCH, daughter of Mr. John M'Culloch, printer, of this city.

By the Rev Mr. Helmuth, Mr. JACOB CRESS to Miſs SUSAN HEYDRICK, both of Cheſnut Hill.

*** We have received No. XXV of PHOCION, and No. VIII of The FEDERALIST; but the great preſſure of foreign intelligence will occaſion a few days delay of their publication.

For The FEDERALIST, No. VII, ſee FIRST PAGE.

We have been favored with a Halifax paper of October 29, from which the following is extracted.

HALIFAX, October 27.

Extract of a letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, dated Sept. 21.

"Since forwarding our letter of the 27th ult. we have had no opportunity of writing to you, being ſince the 2d inſtant in a ſtate of blockade. Rear Admiral Richery, having eſcaped the vigilance of Admiral Mann and got out of Cadiz, made his appearance about three leagues to the Southward of us, on the night of the 1ſt inſt. and paraded in view of our harbour on the 2d, with one 80 gun ſhip, 6 of 74, one of 40, and a corvette. He ſtood on to the north about three leagues, and lay to at that diſtance, conſtantly repeating ſignals and letting off ſky-rockets. We apprehended that in the morning they meant to make a deſcent upon us in that direction; which however, they did not, but on the 3d ſtood on again to the ſouth in a direct line of battle, till they approached near Cape Spear, when they bore down in an irregular line direct for the Narrows. At this time we imagined their intention was to force into the harbour; Meanwhile all the batteries were extremely well manned, and the forges at work heating balls. Martial law, was alſo proclaimed, and all the inhabitants, without diſtinction, were under arms, and at their reſpective poſts, determined to make the moſt vigorous defence. Two frigate, a ſloop of war, and the Romney of 50 guns, were ſtationed at the opening of the Narrows, with ſprings on their cables. In this ſituation our arrangements ſtood, expecting every moment the firing to commence. When the enemy arrived within gun ſhot of the batteries, and in full view of our force, having reconnoitred our ſtrength and poſition, the admiral thought proper to ſheer off, and ſtand to the ſouthward, and his whole fleet following his example. That night they lay to in Petty Harbour Bay, where we were alſo apprehenſive of their intention to land ſome troops; but not thinking that meaſure adviſeable, they ſteered to the ſouthward, and came to anchor in the Bay of Bull's. That devoted ſettlement they have reduced to aſhes. By this deſtruction the Houſe of Ougier and Tage have loſt ſome thouſands. On the 7th the enemy weighed anchor, and proceeded to the ſouth eaſt, in view of the different harbours; and ſhortly after got out of ſight. The 40 gun frigate appeared on the 9th, off Trepaſſey, into which place ſhe chaſed ſome bankers, after which ſhe ſtood on to the weſtward. On the 14th and 15th, the French fleet again appeared in Placentia Bay, ſterring N. W. by W. for Cape Chapeau Rouge, and this is the laſt direct account we have of them Their manœuvres have appeared unaccountable, and we think indicate a want of harmony among them. They are ſuppoſed to have gone to intercept the outward bound Quebec fleet, which are under the convoy of the Pearl frigate.—They are known to be in want of bread, and conſequently muſt ſoon repair to ſome port in the States:—This viſit has ſo much deranged the trade of the iſland, that we fear it will be productive of very bad conſequences this fall. The ſervants in the ſouthern ports have behaved very unruly, in plundering ſtores, and running away with veſſels and boats; but as the fear of the enemy has ſubſided, matters are re-inſtated again, and the ſervants returning to their duty. The Shark is juſt arrived in the Narrows. We are in hopes martial law will ſoon ceaſe, and our attention be reſtored to our buſineſs.

The following Permit, given to a family to go on ſhore at the Bay of Bulls, proves the French fleet at Newfoundland to be Richery's from Cadiz.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

NAVY of the FRENCH REPUBLIC.

SQUADRON UNDER THE COMMAND OF REAR ADMIRAL RICHERY.

The Ship Le Duqueſne, commanded by Citizen Allemand, Captain of the Navy.

After the requeſt made to Citizen Richery, by the wife of Richard Driſkall, priſoner of war, and five children of Bay of Bulls, it is permitted to the ſaid wife and her family to diſembark from the ſhip Le Duqueſne, to return to the ſaid Bay.—We invite all the citizens who ſhall meet the ſaid family, not to diſturb them in any manner, but on the contrary, to give them all the aſſiſtance in their power.

On board the ſhip Le Duqueſne, the 21ſt Fructidor, the 4th year of the Republic of France.

Seen by me, Captain Commandant,

ALLEMAND.

Yeſterday arrived here from St. John's, Newfoundland, the ſhip John and Jane, Capt. Branſton. This ſhip left England with the Britannia ſtore-ſhip, which arrived here ſome time ſince She is laden with government proviſions. Having put into Newfoundland on the 26th Auguſt, and the French fleet appearing off the 1ſt of September, ſhe has been detained by the embargo which was laid on all ſhipping in that part. She left St. John's on Thurſday laſt, the 20th inſtant, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhip Spencer, Captain Evans. The account Capt. Branſton gives of the French fleet, agrees with the intelligence contained in the preceding letter. The ſhips which were detached by Admiral Richery to the Labradore coaſt on the 9th of September, were the Cenſeur, Duqueſne, and Fripon. By capt. Evans, in the brig Madona, who had made his eſcape from Labradore, and arrived at St. John's three days before the John and Jane ſailed, intelligence was received, that the French ſhips had entered Temple-bay and laid the whole ſettlement in ruins. Among the ſhipping deſtroyed, there was a fine merchant ſhip, called the Regulator, mounting 20 guns. Captain Evans left the Labradore coaſt the 10th inſt. at which time thoſe ſhips were ſtill there. The chief part of the fleet was in at St. Pierre's on the 24th ult. on which day two ſail of the line went out on a cruiſe. On the 26th, the Admiral gave to capt. Long, who commanded a ſhip which was deſtroyed at the Bay of Bulls, and who, with his wife had been made priſoners, a ſchooner which he had captured, and permitted him to take with him 60 other priſoners, and go where he pleaſed, and the ſame evening the remainder of the fleet left St. Pierre's, and it was ſuppoſed they were all to meet at ſome other place of rendezvous. The priſoners who have been landed from the fleet, report that about 14,000 troops were ſaid to be on board the different ſhips.—Thoſe which they ſaw were a ſhabby looking pack.

Captain Branſton has favored us with the following liſt of the French fleet.

Le Jupiter, Ad. Richery	74	La Victoire	84
Cenſeur, a Commodore	84	Duqueſne	74
Berwick	74	Ambuſcade	36
Barras	74	Felicite	36
Revolutionaire	74	Friponne	36

Lateſt Foreign Intelligence.

By the ſhip Fame, captain Harris, arrived at New-York, in 24 days from London, we have received London papers from the 8th to 11th Oct. inclusive. The following intelligence is extracted from them.

LONDON, October 8.

The following is the Order of Council, countermanding the Order lately made for the purpoſe of permitting the exportation of goods to countries conquerered by France:—

"At the Court at St. James's, the 5th day of October, 1796, preſent, the King's moſt excellent majeſty in council.

"It is this day ordered by his majeſty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, that an order, made at this Board, on the third day of Septem. laſt, granting licenſe, notwithſtanding certain acts paſſed in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth years of his majeſty's reign, and therein mentioned, to pay, ſend, ſupply, or deliver, or cauſe to be paid, ſent, ſupplied or delivered, either by payment or remittance of any bill of exchange, note, draft, obligation, or order for money, or in any other manner whatſoever, any money, to or for the uſe of any perſon or perſons reſiding or being in any part or place of the United Provinces, the Auſtrian Netherlands, or Italy, or in any town or place in Germany, and to divers other acts in the ſaid order particularly mentioned; and the licence thereby given and every part thereof, be revoked and diſcharged; and the ſaid order and the licence thereby given, and every part thereof are hereby revoked and diſcharged.—And all perſons are to take notice of his majeſty's pleaſure, hereby ſignified, and govern themſelves accordingly.

W. FAWKENER."

LONDON, October 10.

Buſineſs in the Houſe of Commons this Day.

The Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee to conſider of a Supply.

Late yeſterday evening we received by expreſs, the Paris gazettes to the 7th inſt. inclusive, which is an inſtance of extraordinary diſpatch.

In the variety of gazettes which have reached us from the 3d to the 7th inſtant, there is not one official letter from the Executive Directory reſpecting the armies of the Rhine and Moſelle, and of the Sambre and Meuſe, which we may fairly conſider as a moſt poſitive proof that the affairs of the French republic continue to be marked by a ſeries of diſaſters. This opinion is ſtrengthened by the non-official advices inſerted in theſe papers, which admit that the French are every where retreating.

The news from Paris, of the 3d ſtates, that the Auſtrians were preparing to attack the republicans in their poſition behind the Sieg, and in their entrenched camp before Duſſeldorff.

A letter from Bruxelles of the 1ſt inſt. ſtates, that the left wing of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe occupied the lines of the Sieg, which cover Duſſeldorff; that the left wing was in the Hundſruck; and the centre between Cologne and Coblentz; but that it was feared theſe poſitions were not very ſafe, and that the Archduke would attack the French on the left banks of the Rhine.

By a letter of the 3d, from the ſame place, we learn, that the French army under general Bournonville, was again preparing to recroſs the Rhine, but his head-quarters were ſtill at Cologne. The Archduke has a formidable encampment near the Sieg, and alſo a camp of obſervation near Neuwied, to keep the French in check in that quarter. On the 27th and 28th of September, it appears there was conſtant fighting on the right banks of the Rhine, oppoſite Cologne, but the reſult is not ſtated.

The Auſtrians are ſtill blockading Kehl, with a view of intercepting all communication between the left banks of the Rhine and Moreau's army.

From the army of the Rhine and Moſelle there is no official intelligence, except Moreau's general orders, dated Lutmarſhauſen, the 20th of September, in which he endeavours to rouſe the drooping ſpirits of his army. The place from which theſe orders are dated being ſituated in Suabia, at a ſmall diſtance from the frontiers of Bavaria, it would appear that he is forming his retreat to the Upper Rhine in a manner which requires more firmneſs than in general belongs to the national character of the French, to be executed with ſucceſs; his rear being conſtantly harraſſed by generals Latour and Hotze, and his front menaced by field-marſhal Petraſch. Private accounts reſpecting this army ſtate, that the Auſtrians entered Donawerth on the 19th ult. and they deſcribe Moreau's ſituation as becoming daily more critical.

We cannot but conſider it an happy omen for the ſtate of affairs in Italy, that gen. Buonaparte obſerves a profound ſilence on his operations againſt "the ſhattered remains of marſhal Wurmſer's army, ſhut up in Mantua!" as he called the field-marſhal's corps in his laſt letters to the directory. The Paris papers do not contain the leaſt information concerning the republican army in Italy.

From the above extracts it will be ſeen, how extremely difficult it is to obtain a clear knowledge of the actual ſituation of affairs on the Rhine, until the Hamburgh mails arrive. All that we can learn is, that the French are every where obliged to retreat. A report is mentioned in l'Eclair of the 6th inſt. that Bournonville had obtained ſome advantages over the Auſtrians, but as nothing more is mentioned in the paper of the 7th, they are not likely to have been of any importance.

There is another official note from the directory in moſt of the gazettes of the 5th inſtant, reſpecting the paſſport demanded by our miniſtry. We are glad to obſerve, that its tone is changed, and that the note is couched in more decent language than the laſt of its publications. It declares, "That if the Engliſh miniſtry yields to the wiſhes of the Engliſh nation, whoſe intereſts and happineſs are confided to its care, peace will no longer meet with delays nor interruptions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Saturday, October 8.

Lord Stopford informed the Houſe, that his Majeſty had been waited upon to know when his Majeſty would be pleaſed to receive the addreſs; and that his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to ſignify that he would receive the ſame on that day.

A petition was preſented from General M'Leod, complaining of an undue return for the borough of Milburne Port.—Ordered to be taken into conſideration on the 10th December.

Another petition was preſented, complaining of an undue return for the borough of Guildford, which was ordered to be taken into conſideration on the 15th of December.

The King's ſpeech was taken into conſideration; and a motion being made that a ſupply be granted his Majeſty, the motion was referred to a Committee of the Whole on Monday, to conſider it.

At two o'clock the Houſe proceeded to St. James's with the addreſs.

We are confidently informed that Lord MALMESBURY is the gentleman at length fixed on by Miniſters to go to Paris; but he will not ſet out 'till towards the end of the preſent week.

The Paris papers received yeſterday evening ſeem to underſtand the true meaning of the King of Pruſſia's gracious refuſal to accept the ſubmiſſion of the cities of Nuremberg, Windſheim and Weiſſembourg. This diſintereſted refuſal, they obſerve, is owing to the late ſucceſſes of the Auſtrian armies, and to a *hint* given to his Pruſſian majeſty from the court of Peterſburg.

It is certain that the Genoeſe government has ſhut up the port of Genoa againſt our ſhips.

The project conceived by the French Revolutioniſts at the earlieſt dawn of the Revolution, namely, to ſubject the whole world to their revolutionary ſyſtem, has never left thoſe who have, ſince that time, under various names, held the reins of government in France. It is ſtill purſued, when occaſion offers, with the ſame zeal as it was under the Conſtituent Aſſembly, the Legiſlative Aſſembly, and the Convention. Italy diſplays the moſt ſtriking proofs of this remark. At Bologna, Ferrara, Milan, Modena, &c. the Jacobins are not only countenanced in ſhaking off the yoke of their lawful maſters, and deſtroying their ancient forms of government, but are alſo ſupported in every attempt they make for that purpoſe. Thus the ſame ſpirit of univerſal inſurrection which took place in the Club of the Propaganda, and was encouraged by the left ſide of the Conſtituent Aſſembly, ſtill actuates the Directory, and is ſtill at work in the conquered as well as *weak* neutral countries, under the direction of its agents.

There are, however, in France ſome well-organized minds, poſſeſſed of ſufficient energy to oppoſe ſuch a ſyſtem, whoſe ſentiments the Editor of the "Feuille du Jour" expreſſes in the following manner:—"We have been for theſe ſeven years, (ſays he) ſo extremely fortunate in revolution, and our diſcoveries in politics have proved both ſo luminous and ſatisfactory, that it is but fair we ſhould ſhare our felicity with all the nations of Europe, by republicanizing them. But does it become a nation as frivolous, inconſtant and thoughtleſs as ours, to regulate and adjuſt the regimen and fate of other nations? Can it become a people which in five years has five times changed its religion and government—which by turns we have ſeen Roman Catholic in 1790; then Schiſmatic Conſtitutional; then embracing the impure worſhip of Reaſon, under the direction of Hebert and Chaumette; then enthuſiaſtically fond of the new rites and feſtivals under the high prieſt Robeſpierre; and afterwards returning in part, not from taſte but indolence, to a ſuperficial Catholiciſm:—a people which in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time, jumped from an abſolute monarchy to the royal democracy of 1791; from this royal democracy to the anarchical conſtitution of 1793; from the latter to the revolutionary government; and from thence to the conſtitution of 1795, which, on its very outſet, was violated with the utmoſt impudence.—Can it become ſuch a people, I ſay, degenerated under the yoke of terror and wickedneſs, to ſet up for a legiſlator of nations, and to force them to adopt its own actual government, the duration of which is ſo extremely doubtful?"

PARIS, October 3.

The laſt intelligence received from the army of the Sambre and Meuſe ſtates, that the Auſtrians continue to puſh forward, and that they are preparing to attack the republicans in their poſition behind the Sieg, as well as in the entrenched camp of Duſſeldorff.

The hoſpitals of the left bank of the Rhine are filled with a vaſt number of wounded men.

The offices of adminiſtration of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe are actually at Juliers or at Aix-la-Chapelle. Gen. Jourdan is now at Paris.

October 4.

An official note, dated from Weſtminſter the 21ſt September, 1796, O. S. (3d Vendemaire) 5th year, remitted the 9th of this month, to the miniſter of foreign affairs, and by him preſented to the directory, deſires paſſports for an envoy from the Britiſh cabinet. who is to come to France to make overtures for peace. The executive directory forthwith made a decree, charging the miniſter of foreign affairs to deliver the paſſports required, to the envoy of England, who ſhall be inveſted with full powers, not only to propoſe and negociate a peace between the French republic and Great-Britain, but to conclude it definitively between the two powers. If then the Engliſh government is ſincere; if this proceeding, like all thoſe which ſhe has made, up to this time, upon this point, does not tend merely to make the world believe, that ſhe carries on the war unwillingly, and that it is made in order to have the pretext to require ſupplies, which the Engliſh people ſees them ſpend with regret—if this government abjures an unjuſt hatred—if ſhe opens her ear to the voice of humanity—if ſhe yields to the wiſh of the nation, whoſe intereſts and welfare are entruſted to her care—the peace will experience neither delay nor obſtacle.

Extract from the Official Journal, Le Redacteur.

Such are the terms in which the executive directory, on the 3d inſt. made known to the people of France the important fact of the application made by the Engliſh miniſtry. Different opinions will no doubt be formed upon the true meaning and drift of the very ſingular language they have employed upon this occaſion. One ſet of men will be diſpoſed to think that, like Mr. Pitt in his ſpeech upon Thurſday laſt, they prepare the French people to expect the failure of the negociation, by the diſtruſt which they inſinuate of our ſincerity, while others will think that they manifeſt an ardent deſire cordially to entertain and facilitate the negociation that is hereby opened. We lament only to ſee the fate of two nations left thus dependent upon the humour of perſons who have apparently ſo little confidence in one another. Where there is ſo much jealouſy at the heart, it is almoſt hopeleſs to expect that they ſhould make a ſacrifice of their enmities even to their duty.

We have reaſon to fear, when we reflect, that negociations of this importance and difficulty, and which muſt decide the fate of Europe, are to be entruſted to the inexperience and ignorance of a miniſter, whoſe moſt zealous protectors would not give into his hands the management of a buſineſs on which their own fortunes might depend. The Directory cannot be ignorant of this circumſtance. Should the negociation fail, the ignorance of Charles Lacroix will be as much blamed as the diſinclination of the Court of St. James's to make peace.

He is already accuſed of having protracted peace ſix months longer, by his ridiculous and extravagant ideas. His unſkilfulneſs may rekindle the war with new fury, at the very moment when it might be extinguiſhed by a perſon of addreſs and wiſdom.

General Marceau was wounded on the 19th of September: he died two days after.

He was in his twenty-ſeventh year. Several battles which he had gained in La Vendee, and two ſkilful campaigns on the banks of the Rhine had obtained him a diſtinguiſhed rank amongſt our moſt eminent commanders in the preſent war. When he was about to be removed to the left bank of the Rhine, he requeſted to be left at Altenkirchen, with the Pruſſian commandant. The following day the Auſtrians took poſſeſſion of Altenkirchen. As ſoon as General Haddick was informed of this circumſtance, he ſent a ſafeguard to Marceau, and General Kray himſelf came to ſee him. This old warrior wept at the ſight. He had been oppoſed to Marceau for the two laſt years. The firſt Surgeon of Prince Charles attended him with the moſt inceſſant care; but he died at 6 o'clock in the morning of the 21ſt.

The body of General Marceau was buried in the entrenched camp of Coblentz, amid the complimentary fire of both armies.

Jourdan is at Paris. He is going to take the command of the army of the North in the room of General Bournonville, who is now at the head of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe. This kind of *retrait* is very juſtly given to a general of his diſtinguiſhed merit.

We are ſtill without any official news from our armies. The foreign papers are full of the diſaſters they have experienced, exaggerated as uſual. They however agree, that Moreau, after receiving a check at Munich, is retreating through Franconia.

We learn from L'Orient, that two ſhips of war are arrived in that port, called the Fougueux and Vatigny. On being offered Mandats in payment, they revolted.

The Miniſter of Sweden at Conſtantinople has announced to the Grand Vizier, that a treaty of alliance is concluded between the Courts of Peterſburgh and Stockholm.

It is confidently aſſerted, that general Moreau, at the head of 30,000 men has attempted to croſs Franconia, for the purpoſe of effecting his retreat, and joining the army of the Sambre and the Meuſe.

We hear from Bruſſels, by accounts dated the 1ſt of October, that on the 22d of September, the Auſtrians having advanced to the Sieg, ſeveral hot actions took place between the advanced poſts. It ſeems that they terminated in our favor, as 100 Auſtrian priſoners have been ſent to Cologne. Our left wing is ſtill behind the Sieg. It is believed that the enemy intends to advance by the Hundſruck. The diviſion of General Poncet, has been therefore ſent to that ſide. The diviſion of General Bernadotte has re-paſſed the Rhine, and has taken a poſition near Andernach. It is apprehended that Prince Charles who has left the country adjacent to Coblentz, for the purpoſe of going to Mayence, intends to paſs the Rhine by the laſt mentioned route.

Peace between the French Republic and the Pope is ſtill liable to many difficulties, becauſe his Holineſs is unwilling to declare, that his good faith has been deceived in the briefs which he has publiſhed relative to the affairs of France. He fears leſt he ſhould by ſuch a conduct, compromiſe his infallibility. The French government, however, inſiſts on this meaſure, as proper to reſtore peace between us, by appeaſing the differences of religious opinion.

Should the Pope perſiſt in his refuſal, it is very probable he will receive a viſit at Rome from Buonaparte. All the Cardinals have been already aſſembled and conſulted. The agents of the French Republic and the Popes plenipotentiaries have repaired to Florence, with a view of continuing their diſcuſſions more peaceably than at Rome, where the people are very much agitated; as well as of referring to the mediation of M. Azzara, the King of Spain's Ambaſſador.

The army of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, conſiſting of between 40 and 50,000 men, which was marching to aſſiſt the Emperor, has been ordered back. The Emperor is very much chagrined at this diſappointment, but it is yet impoſſible to aſcertain the cauſe of it.

Letters from London inſinuate that the Queen of Portugal has different projects, and that, to eſcape at the ſame time from the Engliſh yoke, and the dangers with which ſhe is threatened by France, ſhe has it in idea to connect herſelf more intimately with the Cabinet of Madrid. Some Engliſh frigates have taken two Spaniſh veſſels richly laden; the Queen of Portugal ordered theſe veſſels to be brought back to the port of Cadiz.

The King of Naples has preſumed to uſe a threatening ſtile, for which he will pay dearly. He has cauſed a declaration to be publiſhed, in which he aſſerts, that if we ſhall enter into the territories of the Pope, he will alſo enter them with his army.

October 6

The infamous Collot d'Herbois has terminated, at Cayenne, his execrable career. He has been carried off by a violent illneſs, which generally befalls thoſe who do not feel the leaſt indiſpoſition on their arrival in that climate, and againſt which no remedy has as yet been diſcovered. A few days before his death, that monſter made another attempt to poſſeſs himſelf of the authority of a Dictator at Cayenne, and to ſtir up an inſurrection among the Negroes; but his projects having failed of ſucceſs, he was thrown into a dungeon.

Charles Germain one of the accomplices of Drouet, made lately an attempt, at Vendome, to aſſaſſinate a municipal officer who viſited the priſon. He is put in irons for 20 days.

It is ſaid that Bournonville has obtained a conſiderable advantage over the enemy.

In yeſterday's ſitting the Council of Five Hundred reſolved on the propoſition of Camus, that a new fund of 25 millions, metallic value, ſhall be placed under the diſpoſal of the miniſter of the Interior, to cover the arrears of the 4th year, and of the firſt quarter of the 5th.

October 7.

It is expected that a declaration of war will take place between us and Sweden. We hear from Stockholm, that Perchel, the French miniſter, and his Secretary Marivaux, have been ordered to quit Stockholm.

There is a great mortality amongſt the French troops in Italy. The hoſpitals of Placenza, Milan, Lodi, Verona, &c. are full of ſick. In the firſt city, there were 4000 ſick; and 117 died on the 23d of Auguſt within 11 hours.

"Head-Quarters at Lutmarſhawſen, the 4th Complementary Day, (Sept. 20.)

"The General of the army of the Rhine and Moſelle expects firmneſs from all the ſoldiers he commands; and hopes that the retrograde movements which the temporary ſucceſſes obtained by Prince Charles over the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, have rendered neceſſary, will by no means weaken

its energy and leſſen that gallantry which has illuſtrated its actions on all occaſions where it has been in contact with the enemy. The moment will ſoon arrive when he will make them gather freſh laurels; and he is convinced, that when he ſhall give them the ſignal for battle, it will prove the ſignal for victory." *(Feuille de Jour.)*

Letters from Turin ſtate, that in purſuance of a ſecret article of the treaty of Peace with France the Ports of Sardinia are ſhut againſt the Engliſh; and that by another article his Sardinian Majeſty has bound himſelf to have on foot no more than 12,000 troops. *(L'Eclair.)*

GENOA, September 17.

Since the Serene Government has declared, that all the Genoeſe Ports ſhall be ſhut againſt the Engliſh, on account of their having frequently violated the rights of neutrality, the latter have captured ſeveral Genoeſe veſſels, and blocked up the ports of the Republic. The utmoſt exertions are making to put our coaſts in a reſpectable ſtate of defence, and it is to be hoped that the Alliance between France and Spain, will ſoon ſhelter the Republic from the hoſtilities of the Engliſh.

COLOGNE, September 23,

The troops which were engaged in the ſiege of Ehrenbreitſtein, have croſſed the Rhine at Neuwied. after having left a ſtrong garriſon on the iſland, which is provided with formidable entrenchments. The troops which were at Mulheim, and in the environs of Deutz, have croſſed the Rhine oppoſite the former place. The greater part of the effects, military cheſt, &c. belonging to the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, have already been tranſported to the other ſide of the Rhine. There is every reaſon to think that the retreat of the whole army to the other ſide of the Meuſe is already determined on. The inhabitants of this city are not allowed to croſs the Rhine; and this permiſſion is allowed to the ſoldiery only. The city guard ſtationed at the gates, has received the ſame order from the commandant, to allow none of the inhabitants to paſs through the gate leading to the Rhine. The French army is in the utmoſt diſtreſs imaginable, not having for ſeveral days had bread to eat.

WETZLAR, September 19.

The greateſt anxiety prevailed here about the iſſue of the action near Limburg, on the 16th, on our learning that the French had received a reinforcement of 15,000 men from the army of the North, and that after a ſevere engagement, they had ſucceeded in aſcending an important height near Limberg. Our anxiety ſtill encreaſed, on hearing that though the imperialiſts had, on the 16th, taken from the French ſeveral important poſts near Gieſſen, they were forced by them to recroſs the Lahn, and that the Auſtrians had loſt 700 men in that affair. At length, however, we learn, that the archduke, after an extremely bloody conflict, has proved victorious over the French. By this victory our neighbourhood is happily delivered from all apprehenſions. Soon after the Auſtrians had defeated the French near Limburg, and advanced beyond the Lahn, it was impoſſible for Jourdan to maintain himſelf any longer in this neighbourhood, and the ſignal having been given, the centre of the French army, which was encamped in this vicinity, as well as the head quarters, which were at Kloſter Altenberg, a mile diſtant from our city, broke up in the night of the 18th. Two horſe batteries, the Auſtrian cavalry, and the battalion of Manfredini, alſo broke up immediately in purſuit of the French, and yeſterday morning we learned, that the French were greatly harraſſed by the artillery on their retreat.

Another warm engagement happened alſo on the 16th, near Weilbourg, in which general Haddick beat the French, took 600 priſoners, and 12 pieces of cannon.

The loſs which the French ſuſtained near Limburg, amounts to 6000 men, in killed, wounded and priſoners, and 40 pieces of cannon.

FRANCKFORT, Sept. 20.

The French are now entirely driven from the Lahn; and the communication with Ehenbreitſtein was again opened on the 17th. The action near Limberg was exceedingly bloody, and the Auſtrians were obliged to ſtorm the entrenchments with fixed bayonets: the loſs was very conſiderable on both ſides. General Neu, who, with a part of the garriſon of Mentz, had joined the left wing, entered Naſſau, after that action, and the head quarters of the archduke were at Aundſangeln, near Montabaur, on the 18th. It is ſaid, the archduke was grazed by a ſhot in the action near Limburg. The French are now retreating towards the Sieg and the Lower Rhine, and are already in the vicinity of Hachenburg. Their retreat is made with the greateſt precipitation. The imperial head quarters are at Hahn, near Freylingen, a ſmall diſtance from Hachenburg. Neuwied is ſtill occupied by the French, and on the Hundſruck, they increaſe greatly.

WESEL, September 22.

The diviſion of troops which is on its march for the army of the North, by the way of Duſſeldorf, amounts to 6150 men. "We are curious to learn, (ſays the Courier du Bas-Rhin) whether general Bournonville will lead the army again forward, or whether the retreat will be effected acroſs the Rhine, as we are led to conclude from ſeveral circumſtances." "The French army of the Sambre and Meuſe (ſays the ſame paper) has loſt near 30,000 men."

A letter from Mulheim, of the 20th inſtant, ſays, "After the action near Limburg, on the 16th, the French park of artillery arrived at Deutz laſt night, and immediately purſued its march to Duſſeldorf. To-day we expect 3000 artillery, and 2000 cavalry, beſides the artillery park: but the main body is defiling along the mountains, not being ſtrong enough to effect its retreat in the plains."

September 24.

We have juſt received, as well from Cologne, as through ſome other channels, very intereſting details relative to the ſituation of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe: theſe, for want of room, we are obliged to defer till our next publication. We ſhall confine ourſelves at preſent in this ſtatement, that a very bloody action, at the cloſe of which the French were driven from their poſition, was fought at Altenkirchen, on the 20th inſtant. In this action general Marceau was mortally wounded and made priſoner. On the 21ſt, the famous bridge head, before Neuwied, was carried by the Auſtrians. The utmoſt confuſion prevails in the French army, and the generals are at a loſs on what to reſolve. The head-quarters were ſhifted to Cologne yeſterday.

HAMBURGH, September 27.

"The news which ſpread ſo much alarm all over Franconia, namely, that Moreau was on the point of marching his whole army into that province, with a view of turning the archduke, has not been confirmed; and it is now known that the report originated from ſome thouſands of republican troops, diſperſed in conſequence of the late checks experienced in Bavaria, having rallied and taken poſt near Aichſtadt. This corps retreated, however, on the 15th inſt. into Suabia, to rejoin Moreau's army, which has taken a poſition between Donawerth and Augſburgh. General Nauendorf and Latour are marching in two columns to drive it from that poſition, whilſt field-marſhal Petraſch, with a conſiderable corps, has penetrated into Suabia, to cut off Moreau's retreat, has poſſeſſed himſelf of Biuchſal, Carlſruhe, and Stugard, and is approaching Kehl, which has been bombarded by the Auſtrians ſince the 18th inſt. If we add to this, that moſt of the peaſants in Suabia are arming againſt the French, we may form a judgment on the countleſs difficulties which Moreau will have to encounter on his retreat from the Rhine.

"The archduke Charles purſues his victorious career with unabated energy and ſucceſs. On the 16th inſt. he defeated the French near Limbourg, and forced them to recroſs the Lahn. In conſequence of this defeat, Jourdan has been obliged to abandon his poſition near Wetzlaer, and to fall back to the Lower Rhine, on the ſide of Duſſeldorf. He has left the army, and arrived on the 18th inſt. at Bonn. An Auſtrian column is ſtill endeavoring to cut off the retreat of the French. The ſiege of Ehrenbreitſtein is raiſed, but Neuwied remains in the poſſeſſion of the republicans."

HAGUE, September 24.

"Of the 25,000 French troops, which are in the pay of our republic, 10,000 have now marched to the Lower Rhine; ſo that a conſiderable number are ſtill remaining in our country, commanded by general De Jean."

RASTADT, September 19.

"Yeſterday began the ſiege of Kehl. We hear very diſtinctly the firing on and from that place.—Very few of the French, who a few days ſince paſſed through here, have reached that place, moſt of them having been put to the ſword by the Auſtrians The latter do not think it will prove a difficult taſk to reduce Kehl, as the new works are not half finiſhed, and the old fortifications are inconſiderable.

"This morning arrived here 12 pieces of cannon and 4 howitzers, which the Imperialiſts, aſſiſted by the armed peaſants, took from the French, in the vicinity of the free imperial city of Zell. They were deſtined for Moreau's army; and the eſcort, conſiſting of 260 chaſſeurs, was either taken or killed, each peaſant is to receive a ſilver medal and 30 florins in caſh. All the peaſants in the diſtrict of Orlenau, of the biſhopric of Straſburgh, and of the Auſtrian part of the Briſgau, have taken arms againſt the French. The high road leading from Baſle to Obterſweiher is ſaid to be crouded with armed peaſants.

"Field-marſhal Petraſch treats thoſe of Suabia, who have joined his army, with the utmoſt kindneſs. On their marching into Bruchſal with colors flying and drums beating, he ordered the prince biſhop's cellars to be opened, and wine to be diſtributed among them. A corps of 7,000 peaſants and militia is alſo marching from Franconia to Suabia, and has ſent ſome officers to field-marſhal Petraſch to know which army it is to join. The republicans who were deſtined to occupy the country between Bruchſal and Kehl, for the purpoſe of covering Moreau's rear, and who are now either diſperſed, taken or killed, amounted to about 8,000 men."

VIENNA, September 17.

The Court Gazette of this day contains, amongſt other details, the following accounts from our army in Italy—

"According to accounts received to day from field-marſhal Wurmſer, dated the 10th inſtant, it appears, that the general being reſolved to advance, by way of Baſſano, towards the Adige, for the purpoſe of relieving Mantua from the blockade, the enemy, to fall on his rear, attacked and carried on the 7th the poſts of Primolano and Corolo, and likewiſe, on the 8th, attacked the corps of field-marſhal lieutenant Quoſdannowich, and drove him from his poſition with ſome loſs; but that field-marſhal Wurmſer, notwithſtanding this, purſuing his deſign, had ſucceeded, on the 6th, in making himſelf maſter of the important poſt of Legnano, where the army under his command croſſed the Adige on the 10th; ſo that now no doubt remains of the ſecond happy delivery of Mantua; and that, in conſequence of this favorable event, as well as of other active meaſures ordered by his majeſty, it may be hoped that affairs in that part will take the ſame favorable turn which they have taken in other parts of the theatre of war for ſome time ſince, to the eternal glory of the arms of his majeſty. The more circumſtantial details of theſe events ſhall, immediately after their arrival, be communicated to the public."

SUABIA, September 18.

The Imperial general Petraſch advances ſtill farther into Suabia, with the greateſt rapidity, to take poſſeſſion of all the important paſſes by which Moreau's army, which had penetrated too far into Suabia, might be obſtructed in its retreat. Previouſly to the Imperialiſts entering Carlſruhe on the 14th, an obſtinate engagement happened in the neighborhood between them and the French, who were determined to maintain poſſeſſion of Carlſruhe. The engagement extended itſelf into the city, and a conſiderable number of men were killed in the ſtreets. The French, under general Scherer, were repulſed in all quarters: a part of them were diſperſed, and have retreated into the mountains of the Schwarzwald. Near Eſslingen 200, and near Raſtadt 400 French, with the commandant of the latter place, were made priſoners. An adjutant of general Moreau alſo fell into the hands of the Auſtrians. Near Stutgard the latter made themſelves maſters of the French hoſpital; and the booty which the Imperialiſts made in Suabia, in baggage, horſes, &c. is very conſiderable.

The French have quitted Germerſheim, to aſſiſt Kehl, which is menaced by the Auſtrians.

In Wurtemberg the Auſtrians have taken a powder magazine belonging to the French. All the French magazines and hoſpitals are at Ulm, whither the French have ſent two thouſand men. In the Black Foreſt, the peaſants have blocked up the two paſſes called Hell and Heaven, to prevent the French from penetrating. The greateſt conſternation prevails at Straſbourg, on account of the change of affairs in Suabia: all the military in that city, at Colmar, and the neighbouring places, are ordered to march to Kehl. The adminiſtration of the departments has declared itſelf permanent. General Moreau, who it is ſaid, loſt 8000 men on penetrating into Bavaria, will, on account of a wound he has received, go to Straſbourg.

The imperial regiment of Ferdinrnd, has been conveyed in waggons into the vicinity of Kehl.

HEIDELBERG, September 20.

A letter from Biſchen, the head-quarters of M. De Petraſch, dated the 17th, ſtates, that a detachment of cavalry, and of the free corps of Servians, had taken at Stuttgard, an aid-de-camp of general Moreau, and a number of other priſoners, beſides a quantity of money and baggage. The ſame letter ſtates, that the peaſants of the Black Foreſt, got poſſeſſion of 15 pieces of cannon, which the French were ſending to Straſburg, and made the eſcort priſoners. They ſent deputies to the general to announce to him, that they were ready to ſecond the Auſtrians, and defend the defiles of Briſgau. The regiment of the archduke Ferdinand ſet out in two hundred waggons; Kehl is to be attacked to night.

Some hulans aſſert, that they met with a courier from general Petraſch, who informed them, that Kehl was taken by aſſault on the 18th, at half paſt ſeven in the evening. They add, that 150 pieces of cannon remained in poſſeſſion of the Auſtrians, and that the French had loſt 2000 men, wounded and taken priſoners. The reſt paſſed the Rhine upon a flying bridge. *(Poſtillion des Armees.)*

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 21, 1796.

Married, on Thurſday evening laſt, by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. GEORGE EDWARDS to Miſs JANE FERGUSON, both of Cheſter.

LEGISLATURE of NEW-JERSEY.

New-Jerſey, Houſe of Aſſembly,
November 15th, 1796.

The Houſe of Aſſembly calling to mind, the approaching period, at which the Preſident of the United States, has declared his intention of retiring from public to private life, embrace with pleaſure, this early occaſion to expreſs their own, and in their opinion, the ſentiments of their conſtituents, ſuggeſted by that approaching event.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the wiſdom, firmneſs, and patriotiſm of the Preſident of the United States, during his adminiſtration, and his faithful and highly important ſervices rendered to the Government of the Union at the moſt intereſting and critical periods of its exiſtence, have a juſt claim to the thanks and approbation of this Houſe.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the late addreſs of the Preſident to the citizens of the United States, is, in the opinion of this Houſe, replete with ſentiments of political wiſdom, truth and juſtice, and merits our grateful acknowledgement—and while we ſincerely regret and lament his determination to retire from the ſuperintendance of the Government of the United States, the anxiety and ſolicitude, which we ſenſibly and irreſiſtably feel on this occaſion, are in ſome degree diminiſhed by the hope and expectation, that his ſucceſſor in office, will be emulous to imitate his virtues, and purſue the wiſe and wholeſome ſyſtem of politics, which has ſo conſpicuouſly diſtinguiſhed his adminiſtration, and ſo effectually ſecured to us the ineſtimable bleſſings of Peace, and the preſent unparallelled proſperity of our country.

Ordered, That the foregoing reſolutions be ſent to council for concurrence, and that the Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly be requeſted to preſent a copy thereof to the Preſident of the United States.

By order of the Houſe,
JAMES H. IMLAY, Speaker
of the Houſe of Aſſembly.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
November 16th, 1726.

The foregoing reſolutions being taken into conſideration,

Reſolved unanimouſly, That Council do concur therein.

By order of Council,
JAMES LINN,
Vice-Preſident.

The foregoing reſolutions, purſuant to order, were preſented to the Preſident of the United States, on Saturday laſt.

NEW-YORK, November 14.

SENATE of the STATE of NEW-YORK.

Whereas the Preſident of the United States, in an addreſs to the People thereof, declining a re-election to office, hath expreſſed certain ſentiments, dictated, as we believe, by the pureſt love for his country and the moſt enlightened view of its permanent intereſts; therefore,

Reſolved, That the ſaid addreſs be inſerted on the Journals of this Senate, as a perpetual teſtimony of our reſpect for the man, and our approbation of his ſentiments.

IN ASSEMBLY.

On motion of Mr. Morton, the Houſe unanimouſly agreed to the following reſolution, to wit:—

Whereas it is the opinion of this branch of the Legiſlature, that it is peculiarly the duty of Republicans, to reward with expreſſions of gratitude and regard, thoſe citizens who render important ſervices to their country:

And whereas, this Houſe conſider the public character of GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States, as exhibiting a career of virtue and of glory, perhaps unequaled in the annals of the world: And whereas they conceive the preſent period when he is about to retire from the walk of public life, as a proper occaſion of teſtifying to him and to the world, their ſentiments reſpecting him:

Be it therefore unanimouſly reſolved, That the late patriotic addreſs of his excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States, to the people of the ſaid ſtates, be entered at length upon the journals of this houſe, as a memorial to future ages of their unabated affection to that illuſtrious citizen, and of their high ſenſe of the eminent and diſintereſted ſervices which he has rendered to his country.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

OBSERVING in Claypoole's paper of this morning, a caſe ſtated, Nov. 19th, 1792, for the opinion of the judges and the attorney general, reſpecting the election of electors of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, under a law of this commonwealth, paſſed 7th April, 1792; and the opinion of the judges, &c. thereupon, ſubjoined, I was led, from a conviction that the opinion (and the very wording of the opinion warrants the conviction) was predicated, upon the caſe ſtated, to examine whether the law was ſet forth with accuracy, in the caſe as ſtated—I have ſatisfied myſelf it was not.

The caſe ſtated, repreſents the law in this manner—"duplicate returns of the election are directed "to be made out, one of which ſhall be delivered "to the Prothonotary of the proper county, and "the other to the Sheriff thereof, to be tranſmitted by him, to be delivered twelve days *after* the "election to the Governor, &c."

The law actually runs thus—"duplicate returns "thereof, ſhall be made out, one of which ſhall be "delivered to the Prothonotary of the proper county, and the other to the Sheriff thereof, to be "tranſmitted by him, to be delivered *within* twelve "days *after* each reſpective election, to the Gover"nor, &c."

An opinion founded on a miſrepreſentation of the law, muſt fall to the ground.

Query.—Who ſtated this caſe, and therein moulded the law to anſwer his own purpoſes, by leaving out the word *within*, ſo as that it ſhould read "twelve days *after*," inſtead of, "*within* twelve days *after*."

Query—Was the opinion underſtood to be given by ſeveral of the judges, &c. this day, on the law of 1796, grounded on a like ſtatement.

November 19.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, November 18.

BUONAPARTE.

This general, in a letter dated Sept. 16, details a ſeries of brilliant manœuvres, which terminated in obliging Wurmſer with the remains of the Auſtrian army, to ſhut himſelf up in Mantua, where he was cloſely beſieged. The battle of St. George's fought on the 14th September, which was deciſive in forcing Wurmſer and his army to retire into the city, was very bloody. Buonaparte ſtates the loſs of the Auſtrians at 2,500 men killed, and 2000 priſoners with 25 pieces of cannon.

THE EMPRESS of RUSSIA,

Has notified the Emperor of Germany by a Courier who arrived at Vienna on the 5th September, that ſhe is determined to take an active part in the war, and that ſhe had ordered a levy of 60,000 men who were on their march to Germany. The Ruſſian Ambaſſador at the Court of Berlin alſo mentioned the march of this army, which is ſaid to be deſtined to act in Italy.

A ſquadron of ſeven ſail of the line, under the command of Sir Roger Curtis, was diſpatched on the 24th September to intercept the French fleet that appeared off Newfoundland.

Pantheon,

AND RICKETTS's AMPHITHEATRE,

For EQUESTRIAN and STAGE PERFORMANCES,
Corner of Cheſnut and Sixth-ſtreets.

THIS EVENING, Monday, November 21,

Mr. Ricketts begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that he has, at a very conſiderable expence, engaged Mr. & Mrs. Chambers, ſo juſtly ADMIRED in Carolina—alſo, Miſs Sully, a young lady only 7 years old, a pupil of Mr. Chambers.

This preſent evening, Mr. Chambers will ſing, in the courſe of the evening entertainments, the celebrated hunting ſong of "The Twins of Latona." A comic ſong, by Miſs Sully (being her firſt appearance in this city.) Several dramatic pieces are in rehearſal, and will be brought forward in a few days, under the direction of Mr. Chambers.

The particulars of this evening's performance will be expreſſed in the hand-bills.

To-Morrow will be Publiſhed,

In an octavo pamphlet, by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet,

An Authentic Tranſlation of

A NOTE

From the Miniſter of the French Republic, to the Secretary of State of the United States.

Nov. 21. †

In the Preſs,

And ſpeedily will be publiſhed,

(By WILLIAM COBBETT, oppoſite Chriſt Church)

The Gros Mouſqueton Diplomatique;

OR,

Diplomatic Blunderbuſs:

Containing Citizen Adet's Notes to the Secretary of State, as alſo his Cockade Proclamation; with a preface. By PETER PORCUPINE. Nov. 21 3t

For NORFOLK,

The Brig TWO BROTHERS, John Needham, maſter; will ſail in 6 or 8 days—For freight or paſſage apply to the captain on board, or to

Joſeph Anthony & Co.

Nov. 21. *6

The Captain has a few barrels of Rum and Oil on board for ſale.

For Sale,

A Three-story BRICK HOUSE and Lot, in Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, in which Messrs. James Calbraith & Co. have for many years (and now do) carried on business.

Possession will be given in one month, or sooner.

For terms apply to WILLIAM BELL, or
HECTOR CALBRAITH.

April 21. §

For Sale,

By Jehu Hollingsworth, & Co.

25 hhds. West-India Rum, 3d and 4th proof,
5 Barrels best Indigo, and,
A few thousand bushels of Turk's Island salt.

Oct 17. d.

For Sale,

By J. WARDER, PARKER & Co.

An Invoice of Cordage,

Consisting of different sizes, from 12 inch cables down to rope of 2 inches, of different lengths: Imported in the ship Swift, from Hull, and entitled to drawback.

Sept. 27. dtf

LANDING,

Out of different vessels from England, and for sale by the subscribers on reasonable terms,

Superfine and common cloths, and cassimers
Ribbed and striped do. do.
Blankets, mottled green and silk rugs.
Superfine blue, Claret, and common coatings,
Kerseys, Bear-skins, plains and Halfthicks,
Swanskins, Serges and Flannels,
British Ingrain Carpeting,
Hats assorted in cases of 12 doz. each.
Chocolate chintzes, printed Callicoes and Handkerchiefs.
Scarlet Cardinals, and Scarlet Snail,
Yarn, Worsted, and Cotton hosiery,
Beavers, Thicksetts, Velvets, Corduroys, &c. &c.
Buff and drab Genoa Cords of a superior quality.
6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. nails, and frying pans,

An assortment of Ironmongerry, Cutlery and a variety of India cotton, and silk goods.

Thomas & Joshua Fisher.
No. 5, Dock-street.

Also by the Glasgow from Dublin,
1-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens assorted in boxes of 30 pieces,
do. Brown, Glazed Linnen.

Oct. 17. dtf.

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOATING.

GEORGE DOBSON, No. 25,
SOUTH THIRD-STREET,

Has received per the Diana, from London,

Clouded and striped Spanish Swandown
Clouded Erminats and Moleskins
Striped do. and do.
Figured Manillas
Scarlet figured Erminets
Printed Florinetts
Do. Cassinets and Cassimeres
Superfine printed Quiltings, newest patterns

Also, per different arrivals,

A large and general assortment of Dry Goods,

Suitable to the present and approaching season.

November 5. dtf

Just Landing,

At South-street-wharf, from on board the ship Sedgley, Captain Hodge, from St. Petersburg,

The following Goods:

Russia Sail Duck, first quality.
Do. Sheeting do.
Do. Diaper.
Do. Huckaback.
Do. Crash.
Do. Mould Candles, 4, 5 and 6, to the lb. of the English size.
Do. White Candle Tallow.
Do. White Soap in small boxes.
Do. Cordage of fine yarn.
Ravens Duck.
Isinglass, 1st and 2nd sort.
Horse Hair uncurled.
Russia Bar Iron.
Do. Hoop Iron.
Do. Nail Rods.
10 Tons Oakum and Junk.
St. Petersburg Clean Hemp.

For Sale by
Philips, Cramond, & Co.

October 12. §

Just Landing,

And for Sale, a quantity of
BOURDEAUX BRANDY,

FROM on board the schooner Lydia & Polly, Oliver Jenkins master, lying at Wilcock's wharf. For terms, enquire on board said schooner.

November 15th. §tw

Gaspard Cenas

Will open his Dancing School

On the 1st of November, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at Oellers's Hotel. Oct. 17. *mwf4

WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,

HIGH-STREET,

Has received by the late arrivals,
A Well Selected Assortment of
Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and Haberdashery Goods,

Which he will sell, wholesale and retail, on the very lowest terms;

Amongst which are

Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Muslins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the first quality
Silk and Cotton Hosiery
Umbrellas of the first quality, assorted
Irish Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marseilles and Cotton Counterpanes
Rose Blankets assorted—&c. &c.

October 26. d

Washington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chesnut-street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of which the 38th and 39th days returns are received.

☞ The Business of a Broker carried on as usual.

*** A SHARE in the NEW THEATRE to be sold on reasonable terms.

November 17. tuthf

The brig West-Indian's Cargo

Will be Landed on Monday morning,
The 21st instant,
At South-street Wharf,
From the North side of Jamaica.

120 Hogsheads and one barrel Coffee
13 Hogsheads of Sugar
105 Hogsheads high proof Rum.

For Sale by
PETER BLIGHT.

November 19. §x

PATENT SHOT.

THE general consumption of Patent Shot having been prevented by the high price it has hitherto been sold at, the Proprietors take this method of informing the Public that they may in future be supplied with that article at the same prices as common Shot, by ordering their Correspondents to apply to WALKERS, MALTBY & Co. London. NOV 9 wfm4w

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL situated, laying on and between Marsh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-street.

October 31. mwftf

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,

CALLED *TWITTENHAM*, situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road: containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stables, and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone, spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.

The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Harman, deceased, and offered for sale by

Mordecai Lewis,
Surviving Executor

Oct. 31. 1aw

A Short Delay

In the Drawing of the Canal Lottery,

In Washington city, has been unavoidably occasioned by the unforeseen intervention of Mr. Blodget's Lottery—but as the major part of the tickets are now disposed of, this is to inform the public that the drawing of the Canal Lottery will certainly commence without fail, on the first Monday in January 1797, and those holding tickets, are hereby requested to send a statement of those sold, and those on hand.

NOTLY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of Duddington,
GEORGE WALKER,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY,
W. M. DUNCANSON.

The Printers who gave our advertisements a place in their newspapers, are requested to give this notice admission, as the remaining tickets are expected to be soon above par, and we wish adventurers to be timely informed.

Nov. 12. ‡§tf6w.

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patteson Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

*** Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollers each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, *August* 18, 1796. mth

Brokers Office, and COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third street, opposite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the business of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commission merchants. They buy and sell on commission every species of stock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houses and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on deposits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatness and dispatch; accounts adjusted, and books settled, in the most correct manner. Constant attendance will be given. They solicit a share of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deserve it.

N. B. The utmost secrecy observed.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. august 27, 1796. m&wtf

SHERIDAN'S DICTIONARY,

THE SIXTH EDITION,
Is this Day Published,
BY W. YOUNG, MILLS & SON,
Corner of Second and Chesnut streets,
In one large 8vo. volume, price 3 dollars.

A COMPLETE DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, both with regard to sound and meaning, one main object of which is to establish a plain and permanent Standard of Pronunciation. To which is prefixed, a Prosodial Grammar.

BY THOMAS SHERIDAN, A. M.

October 22.

Mr. FRANCIS,

(Of the New Theatre)

TAKES this opportunity of returning thanks to his scholars and to the public. Mr. Francis intends, on his return from Maryland, to open a public academy for dancing, upon a plan entirely new. He flatters himself that his attention to his pupils hitherto renders any promises of conducting his future schemes on the most liberal and strictest terms, of propriety, totally unnecessary.

N. B. Private tuition as usual.

June 3 12w

Just Imported from London & Liverpool,

and EARTHEN WARE, in crates and hogsheads, well orted
Wine Bottles in hampers
Window Glass of all sizes
Two cases of stationary
One chest of yellow Jesuits Bark
Two cases of Roll Arnotta
A small consignment of Rose Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Broad-cloths, Coatings, Plains, &c.
Paints of various colors
Basket salt in hogsheads.

Also on hand,

Madeira wine, very old, in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks
Holland gin in pipes, first quality
Anchors of different sizes
A few trunks of ladies French shoes assorted
Silk nankeen, &c.

Likewise an assortment of Dutch goods, consisting of Osnaberys, ticklenbergs, bed-tick, stripes, checks
Morlaix linen, plattilas, ravens duck, Britannias, &c.

And for sale by the package only, by

Thomas & John Ketland,
Walnut-street wharf.

Nov. 15. eodtf

To be Sold,

The Time of a smart, active Negro Lad,
Who has Eleven years to serve.
Enquire at No. 58, South Front street.

October 18. §

PROPOSALS,

By WILLIAM COBBETT, opposite Christ Church, Philadelphia, for publishing by subscription,

ADAMS'S
Defence of the American Constitutions.

CONDITIONS:

I. The work shall be printed on English wove-paper, page for page, from the best London Edition; of course it will be comprized in three large octavo volumes.

II. For the three volumes, bound in boards, the price to subscribers is to be only four dollars, and to non-subscribers, five dollars and a half.

III. The subscripcion shall remain open for ten days, and if an encouraging number of subscribers are obtained in that time, the publisher engages to have the work ready for delivery in six weeks from the present date.

15th November, 1796.

N. B. Subscriptions are taken by the principal booksellers of Philadelphia and New York.

☞ The subscribers to the History of Jacobinism are respectfully informed, that it will be ready for delivery early next week.

Nov 16. §x.

STOP THE THIEVES!!!

LAST Wednesday Evening, October 19, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock, the bed room of Mr Ricketts in O'Eller's hotel was entered, either by means of false keys, or at the window, by some villain or villains, who must have been acquainted with the situation of the house (as the door was found locked after they had committed the theft) who took away from amongst several trunks, ONE which contained a valuable part of Mr. Rickett's property, but of which he is not yet able to ascertain the contents particularly. After bringing the said trunk away, and emptying it of upwards of a thousand dollars in cash and bank notes, the villains left it behind the circus, during the time that the performances of the evening were going forward.

It is earnestly requested, that all tavern-keepers on the stage roads, and the ferry houses, as well as all civil officers, may be watchful in securing suspicious persons, who may have a redundance of cash, which their appearance would by no means bespeak them to be possessed of.

One Hundred Dollars Reward

Will be given for securing the thief or thieves, and a further reward for securing them with the property.

Oct 12. d

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a striped vest; a pair of dark spotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dress. He has been accustomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for securing him so that the subscriber may get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Easton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 §1m2awtf

Treasury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, 1797, to the thirty-first day of May, 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferson; at Greenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Massac; at any place from Fort Massac to the south boundary of the United States on the river Mississippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.

One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey.

One quart and half a pint of salt.
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles,
} per hundred rations

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Robert Smith & Co.

No. 58, South Front-street,

Have received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Hull, and by the Ohio arrived at N. York from Glasgow,

A large & general assortment of Goods,

Suitable for the Season, consisting of

Duffle, Point and Rose Blankets
White, Red, and Yellow Flannel
Bocking and other Baizes
Second and coarse Cloths
Plain and mixed Cassimeres
Plain, twilled, and striped Coatings
Plains, Kerleys, and Half-thicks
White & spotted Swanskins
Lainet and swansdown vest shapes
Carpets and Carpeting
Calimancoes and Durants
Moreens and Taboreens
Joans Spinning and Crapes
Camblets and Wildbores
Bombazeens & Bombazets
Rattinets and Shalloons
Plain, Genoa and printed Velverets & Thicksets
7-8, 4-4, and 11-8 Cotton
Checks, in small packages
Oznaburgs and Brown Hollands
Brown and white Russia Sheetings
Drillings and Diapers
Calicoes and Chintzes
Jaconet and Book Muslins
Do. do. Tamboured
Do. do. Handkerchiefs
Printed linen and check do.
Romal and Madrass do.
Muslin and Chintz Shawls
Bed Ticks
Table Cloths
Laces and Edgings
Fashionable Ribbons
Do Hats and Bonnets
Cotton & Worsted Hosiery
Gloves and Mitts
White & coloured Threads
Italian Sewing Silks
Ivory and Horn Combs
Tapes, Bindings, Pins, &c.

They have on hand a large assortment of India Muslins and Calicoes, black and coloured Persians, Bandanno and Pullicat Handkerchiefs, &c. and a quantity of Nutmegs and Mace.

October 17. mwfrm

Imported in the late arrivals,

And to be Sold by
JACOB PARKE,
No. 49, North side of High-street, Philadelphia,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, &c.
AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITHS' Anvils, Vices, and Files; Saw-mill, Cross-cut, Hand, and other Saws; Carpenters' Planes, Chisels, and other Tools; Carving Chisels and Gouges; Locks, Hinges, Bolts and Latches; Nails, Sprigs, Tacks, and Screws; Frying-Pans; Smoothing-Irons; Shovels and Tongs; Coffee Mills; Candlesticks; Snuffers; Warming-Pans; Table Knives and Forks; Riding Whips; Barlow Pen, and other Pocket Knives; Razors; Scissars; Needles; Ivory and Horn Combs; best Kirby Fish Hooks; brass Cabinet Furniture; Waggon Boxes; Sheet Brass; plated and tin'd Bridle Bits and Stirrups; ditto Saddle Nails; Girth and Straining Webbs;—with most kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Brass Wares, &c. &c.

October 24. mwf6w

Sales of India Goods.

The Cargo of the ship Ganges, capt. Tingey, from Calcutta and Bengal,
CONSISTING OF
A Large and general assortment of Bengal and Madras COTTON and SILK GOODS.
AMONG WHICH ARE
A variety fine worked and plain Muslins,
Dorens, &c. Also,
A Quantity of Excellent Sugar,
In boxes and bags—and BLACK PEPPER,
For Sale by
Willings & Francis,
No. 21 Penn Street.

June 8 §

WANTED,

As Cook, in a private family,

A YOUNG WOMAN who can produce good recommendations of an unexceptionable character. Enquire of the Printer.

November 17. §tf

Lost Last Evening,

At Ricketts's Amphitheatre, (supposed to be taken by some villain out of a gentleman's pocket)

A red Morocco-Leather POCKET-BOOK,

Containing about 185 dollars in bank notes; three notes of hand of Ross and Simson, No. 304, 305 and 306, dated 12th last August, payable 60 days after date, to the order of Paul Siemen, together for 5150 dollars; an order of Mrs. Ann Macpherson, from Paul Siemen, on Lachlin Mac Neal, Esq. at Port-au-Prince, for 100 dollars; besides several letters and papers of no use but to the proprietor. The notes of hand and order are without endorsement. EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD is offered to any person who will discover and secure the thief, and FORTY DOLLARS for only bringing the above mentioned notes and papers at No. 129, corner of Front and Mulberry streets. d Oct. 11.

Washington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from th Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz 1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,		20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 last drawn Tickets, each	5,000		35,000
6 ditto	1,000		6,000
10 ditto	400		4,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,000
To be raised for the Canal,			26,250
5850 Prizes,			175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -			175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(*Signed*) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. §

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO,
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]